## FIREMEN'S FUND INQUIRY.

WAY CHIEF BONNER GOT OUT OF THE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION.

Talk of a Beodle Fund That He Didn't Like-It Appears to Have Been Common Among the Rank and File-Foreman O'Rellly Said the Assessment Was 850 on Officers and \$30 on Privates-Editor Quing Cross-examined-Not Much Got

Out of Foreman Burns About Lou Payn. The Senate committee that has been investigating the charges of bribery brought against Senators Rainea, Coggeshall, and Robertson in connection with the passage of the bill to increase fremen's salaries got to work again yesterday in the old Special Sessions Court room of the Tombe building. Senator O'Connor presided, and all the committee were present. Senators Coggeshall and Raines sat with their rounsel at one side of the room, and on the other side sat Louis F. Payn, who, according to the story that brought about the investigation, acted as the lobbyist for the firemen. The proceedings of the day were enlivened by frequent tilts between the control of the room of the room of the room, and on the other side sat brought about the investigation, acted as the lobbyist for the firemen. The proceedings of the day were enlivened by frequent tilts between The Secrete committee that has been investiday were enlivened by frequent tilts between Lamuel Ely Quigg, who wrote the story charging the three Senators with having a special interest in the passage of the firemen's bill, and ex-Congressman Raines, who acted as counsel for the accused Senators. The court room was crowded all day with firemen. Mr. Payn sat tilted back in a chair chewing a cigar and apparently very little interested in the evidence. senators Raines and Coggeshall prompted their lawyer frequently, and were particularly active while Mr. Quigg was on the stand.

Foreman John J. Burns of 1 Truck was recalled. He is President of the Officers' Association of the Fire Department, and he proved to be a very diplomatic witness. Burns said that Mr. Payn was an old friend of his, and that he had him appointed a member of the depart-ment. The witness had visited Albany five or eix times during the present session, and on each occasion he usually saw Mr. Payn, who was doing what he could to put the two per cent.

bill through. And whatever he did for the officers' pay bill during the present session was done out of pure philanthropy, was it?" asked Mr. Root, "He must have done it in that way," replied

Q. Why did you go to Mr. Payn to assist you in Albany with the two per cent. bill? A .- I went because I knew that he was influential

Q.-Didn't you understand that his chief business at Albany was to promote legislation? A. -Not from my own knowledge, but I just guessed he was there for that,

Q. Didn't you know that he was a notorious lobiyist there?" A.—No, sir, I never bad any idea what a lobbyist was until this investigation began. I knew that he was a politician and had influence with politicians, and that is just why I went to him to help me,

What is your understanding now of the term lobbyist? A .- From what I have read in the newspapers I should judge that a lobbyist is 4 man who is there for what there is in it.

Q .- And you didn't understand that Mr. Payn was at Albany for what there was in it? A .-No, sir. I thought that he was a politician who could reach a good ways, and for that reason I Mr. Hurns had considerable difficulty in re-

membering where the funds of the Officers' Association were kept, but he finally located them at a bank at Thirty-fourth street and Eighth avenue (the Mutual Bank, of which Civil Justice McCrea is a director. Congressman Quigg went on the witness stand

after Burns, and in about two minutes was engazed in a lively tilt with ex-Congressman Raines. Mr. Quigg, in answer to Mr. Raines's question, said that he had edited the Flushing Times up to 1886, when he became connected

Q .- You edited the Times so successfully as to become involved in a libel suit brought by B. W. Downing of Flushing? A.-Gh, yes; I edited it successfully enough to get into five or

Q .- You were indicted, tried, and convicted on the charge brought by Mr. Downing, were you not? A .- Yes, sir; and paid my fine of

Q. The sentence was \$500 or 500 days in the penitentiary, wasn't it? A .- No, sir; the pen-

Mr. Raines produced the records of the case. showing that Mr. Quigz had been sentenced to

pay a fine of \$500, and in default of that should serve 500 days in the peritentiary. Mr. Quige examined the papers, and admitted that they were carrest, but he said that when sentence was imposed he had heard nothing about the

think.
Q. And were you discharged? A. Yes, I was discharged by Mr. John C. Reni, There was some trouble about an interview I wrote. The jerson whom I interviewed denied some of the statements that were printed, and I had to leave the paper. I had been there only three weeks.

Q. You were accused of faking the interview. were you had, as a matter of fact? A.-No, sir; no such charge was made. Later in the day Mr. Quign asked to make an explanation which he deemed necessary because of them.

explanation which he deemed necessary because of these questions asked by Mr. Raines.

"Mr. Bowning," he said, "who brought this charge against me was the District Attorney of Quena county and also a trustee of the village school at Flushing. I atfacked Mr. Downing simest every day for two years, alleging against him a great variety of official misconduct. Mr. bowning selected one of these articles and on him a great variety of official misconduct. Mr. lowning selected one of these articles, and on this is based his charge. It charged him with making insulting remarks to some of the people. He was the case. Charges were atterward pre-letted against him to Gov. Cleveland, and Charles S. Fairchild was appointed to take testimony in the case. As the result of the charges made by directal citizens Gov. Cleveland removed howning from the office of District Attorney. That is the record of the last man that such me for ill sil.

"If ever Mr. Oung did a public service," said Mr. Roct, "he did it in downing that scoundred, ben bowning."

Bowning." This was a case then, Mr. Quigg. where justice shit not prevail?
"You have hit it just right," answered Mr.
Quick enthusiastically. Mr. Quing is reply to questions stated that he had taken an interest in the Judicial Sales bill be also some of his friends had called his attention to it and enlisted his sympathy.

Mr. Raines So it was not so much a matter of the justices of the bill as friendship that actuated you

Ar Quige That is not true; there were other considerations. I thought that it was a scan-daine processing for the deternal Term to order the individual sales to be imple at a concern which

se much in a corporation controlled r. I thought that they should be the leaf Estate Exchange, where processored to do what I could two also more or less influenced

1)

that not some of these gentlemen who ento contributed needs, to far as I know to contributed needs, to your cambidat you? A. Mr. Einstein had at, the leve that I received two so of hom was from Mr. Platt; not es, but the races of another man;

And did you not solich Payn's support of And No. sor: I had a conversation with

Se land slid you not soled! Pays a support of the lalle A. No, sor! I had a conversation with pays at Adhany after the Bremen's bill had been reported to the Senate committee, and Pays said to me. "I suppose now that you will cause taking an interest in the Judicial Sales bell!" is provided, "Certainly not." Mr. Payn then said that he had tied the bill up in com-bilities. loda't you say to Senator Baines, in talk-

the John's you say to Senator Raines, in talking about this Judicial Sales bill, that the men who were traing it had contributed \$3,300 to your campaign? A. Judd not.

Judicial Sales hills A. Judd not.

Judicial Sales hills A. No. sir, I did not. I will say that the failure to report the Judicial Sales hills say that the failure to report the Judicial Sales hills and its senates action on the Reorganization hill influenced me to print the article.

John Son Will you tell me whether you have any information, direct or indirect, against Senators Raines, Coggeshall, or Robertson, except the salements made in you by Firemen Clifford and Rothenhauser? A. J had note at that benator Robertson to report the Judicial Sales

bill and the Senator had replied that there were more important matters before his committee, and that he didn't think he would have time to do anything with it.

Mr. Raines recalled the testimony of Firemen Clifford and Rothenhausler, and said that both the firemen had denied under oath that they had ever stated to Mr. Quigg that the work of the three Senators for their bill had been done for anything else than mere friendship.

Q.—If what the stenographer has read of their testimony is true, that was not sufficient ground on which to base a charge of corruption, was it?

A.—I have made no charges.

Q.—Didn't you imply in your article that these three Senators had been engaged in corrupt negotiations? A.—I refuse to put any construction on what I said. The article was intended to convey practically what the language of it states.

Q.—Was the fact that a Senator was in favor.

Was the fact that a Senator was in favor

position.

Q. But why didn't you inquire into the matter further before you used the names of these three Senators r. A. Because I didn't think the officers of the Fire Department a rosal source of information.

officers of the Fire Department a road source of information.

Q.—Do you mean that they are all untruthful?

A.—No. I pursued my investigations in my own way. Several of the firemen told me that they had heard that such a fund had been raised by the officers of the association. Two fremen, Zorn and Thomson, told me that the assistant foreman of 58, whose name is Samuel Real, had told them and others that he had contributed \$10 to such a fund.

Q.—And now you have stated all the sources of your information? A.—I have stated all the sources of my information prior to the publication of this article.

Q.—At the time that you published it did you have any witness who had promised to confess?

A.—I did not.

Q.—At the time that you published it did you have any witness who had promised to confess?
A.—I did not.
Q.—You had only denials of knowledge on the subject from all the officers with whom you talked? A.—Yes.

"I think," said Mr. Raines, "that that is about all that I want to ask Mr. Quigg," and as he sat down, Senaters Coggeshall and Raines exchanged broad smiles.

Mr. Raines and Mr. Root disputed over admitting the testimony of Samuel G. French and think the testimony of Samuel G. French a

Ar. Rishes and Mr. Root disputed over admitting the testimony of Samuel G. French, a coal dealer, who lives at 350 Park avenue. Mr. French had nad a conversation with Assistant Foreman Patrick H. O'Reilly of 50 Engine, and since that time Mr. O'Reilly hasdied. Mr. Raines insisted that Mr. French's testimony, tader in circumstances, should not be admitted, and the Caatronic of the committee sustained his objection, but was voted down by the other members. Mr. French said:

"O'Reilly came to me some time the latter part of February or the first of March and told me that he could not pay his coal bill because he had to put up some money for this bill at Aibany. He showed me an envelope in which he said he had put his assessment. O'Reilly told me that there had been a meeting the north before at the house of 21 Engine, and that Foreman flurns, Senator Ahearn, and Mr. Payn had attended it to arrange for the passage of the

attended it to arrange for the pa-sage of the Firemen's bill. He said that there was to be another meeting on the following night at the Hotel Metropole. O'Reflly told me that the offi-cers of the department had contributed 850 each and the men \$30 to secure the passage of

this bill."

Mr. French stated that several days later he went to see Fire Commissioner Sheffleid and asked him if such a tund was being raised. Mr. Sheffleid told him that he was inclined to doubt it. He said that he had been in charge of the bill, and that he didn't believe that there was anything in the stories of corruption.

The next witness was Chief Hugh Bonner. He said that at one time he had been a member of the Officers' Association.

"After the salary bills were presented in the Senate," he said, "I ceased to be a member of the association."

Senate," he said, "I ceased to be a member of the association."

"Ind you resign?" asked Mr. Root,

"I did."

Q.—Was the effort to get the officers' salaries increased the cause of your resignation? A.—it was. I had expressed myself in a general way as opposed to the officers' bill. Acticles were printed in the newspapers stating that a corruption find I had been raised. I saw Capt. Burns and asked him if the Officers' Association was interested in pushing these bills through. Burns denied that such was the case. I told him that I had seen in the newspapers statements that the men were raising a fund, and Burns denied it.

Q.—Were you satisfied that the Officers' Association was interested in pushing this bill? A.—I only know what I saw in the newspapers, and on the first Monday in March I resigned.

Fireman Adolph Zorn of 58 Engine told the committee that when Assistant Foreman Reid came into the engine house on March 2 with the chiecks to pay the men he had said: "I am going to put up \$20 to increase officers' salaries. I think it only tair that the men should put up also."

Zern said that he had told Reld that the men would not put up a cent. Zorn said that later he was ordered to report at Fire Headquasters, and when he reached there he was directed to report to Mr. Quige at the cross office.

Zorn said he did not know who had noted as collector for the fund, but that Foreman Goderson had called at his engine house three different times. Fireman Keily of the same company stated that he had heard Assistant Foreman Reid say half a dozen times on that day that he had been taxed 8.80 to insure the passage of the Officers Salary bill.

"Was Reid sober when he made that statement?" asked Mr. Raines.

"Well, I wouldn't swear that he was just exactly sober," answered Kelly. "He had a couple of drinks in him, sure enough, but he knew what he was saying." Kelly loud also taken his

hat he was saying." Kelly had also taken his iformation to Mr. Quigg under orders from formation to Mr. Quigg under orders from re-Headquarters. Fireman Ryan told of a conversation that he id overheard between Capt. Landers and As-tant Foreman Clark of 60 Engine. He said at he had heard Clark essure Landers that if he bill didn't pass he would get his money back. heard Cark say," said the witness, "that bill would be all right, but that the efficer ld have to put up for it. I happened to them the conversation by chance, and later verhear the conversation by chance, and inter-toid Clark that I thought it was a mean trick or the officers to jump in and try to swamp our ill with their amendment."

The committee will continue its investigation

At 10 o'clock this morning and will go on on Monday. After that if any more sessions are held it will be at Albany.

## WHY DID M'CABE SHOOT HIMSELFS Knew Some Fire Department Secrets and

Yesterday's developments suggest that John McCabe, the retired deputy chief of the Fire Department, who shot himself on Thursday, may have done it to avoid testifying before the Senate committee which is investigating the firemen's bribery fund. When McCabe was trying to obtain reinstatement after his dismissal for sending out the three sixes alarm on July 4, 1886, Elihu Root, his counsel, learned from him a great deal about the inside workings of the department. When Mr. Root's firm was retained for the prosecution in the present case he sent for McCabe to get more and later information, Col. Howard, Mr. Root's partner received McCabe, and they had several talks. Mct'abe said much that was of value, but more was wanted, and on Wednesday he promised Col. Howard to do his best to secure it. He said he would report to Col. Howard on Thursday. He did not appear as he had promised, and on Thursday morning the following note was sent to his house, at 78 Washington street:

Please call at our office to see either Mr. Boot or Mr. Howard at your ear lest convenience this morning. REST & CLERK.

The messenger did not find McCabe at home and took the note around to the Milhelland Club rooms in Clinton place. In about an hour after that McCabe had committed suicide,

It is thought by Mr. Root and his associate, Col. Howard, and by McCabe's friends that the note conveyed the impression to his mind that he would be required to testify yesterday before

he would be required to testify yesterday before the Senate committee. A statement had been taken from him at the office of Root & Clark, but it is not in the form of an adiadayit, and consequently cannot be used. Mr. Root said to The Sex reporter:

"McCabe has furnished, us with much desirable information. We have his statement, but unfortunately not in the form of an adiadayit, McCabe had not been subparased, but we contemplated putting him in the witness chair."

The nature of the testimenty that McCabe was expected to give no one who knows it will disclose it it is the opinion of McCabe's friends that he was innocent himself, but did not wish to be ray his comrades. President in Grange of the Fire Dopartment said yesterday.

the Fire Dopartment said yesterday:
"McCate has told me much of the inner workings of the department. He said nothing that would incriminate himself. Further than that I cannot speak, because I have to testify before the Senate committee, but I have found him an become man.

McCabe and La Grange were old friends. When the latter was made a Fire Commissioner McCabe called with him at Fire Headquarters and introduced him.

The funeral of the dead chief will be held on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock at the house. The Milholland Club, of which he was Fresident, has been draped in black.

The Mayor Advised About Concert Halis. to the licensing of concert halls. It was pre-pared by Assistant Corporation Counsel Turner and is not to be made public at present. One Grocer has been found who says he will not handle

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Royal Baking Powder!

And the reason he gives is of interest to every housekeeper. It is that he can make more money selling the other baking powders! He says he can buy all other powders at from 20 to 50 per cent. lower price than Royal, while he sells them at the same price. That means when the housekeeper buys some powder other than the Royal she pays the same price, but gets a powder costing to make

and worth only half as much. It is a fact that the Royal Baking Powder is made from more highly refined, purer, and more wholesome ingredients than any other baking powder. Most of the others are made from alum. All of them contain adulterants or impurities. Absolutely pure cream of tartar and soda, as used in the Royal, cost more than impure cream of tartar and alum; hence the greater cost, as well as greater value, of the Royal.

The grocer who says he will not handle Royal Baking Powder because he can make more profit upon other powders proves to the consumer, most conclusively, the superior value of the Royal over all other brands.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WALL ST., NEW-YORK. MATERIAL PROPERTY OF THE PROPE

DOCK BOARD SHINGS THE AXE. 123 Heads Pall, Making Nearly as Many

One hundred and twenty-three more heads fell yesterday under the are which the reform Dock Commissioners have begun to wield so vigorously. Last week 333 men were dismissed who were on the rolls as employees, but got only day wages for working from time to time. The men discharged yesterday were salaried em-ployees, and the aggregate of the pay they received was \$110,700 a year. The average of the salaries was about \$900. The dismissals take effect on April 20. Commissioner Phelan opposed the resolution and voted against it.

Of the removals, twelve are from the engineer's department, eleven from the dockmaster's office, three from the secretary's office, three are specially assigned laborers, fourteen are watchmen, and fifty-nine are members of the street cleaning gang. The rest are laborers The reform Commissioners say that seventy-two of the men were appointed as laborers and afterward transferred to clerical and other work with a consequent increase of salary, thereby getting places in the classified service without civil service examinations. They also allege that the discharged men are generally incompetent and were appointed for political reasons. The records of the department show that

twenty-seven of the transferred men owed their appointments to ex-Commissioner Cram, twenty-one to Commissione, Phelan, sixteen to ex-Commissioner White, one to Chief Engineer Greene, and one to Senator Ahearn, men not employed in clerical work were appointed with regard to the Assembly districts rather than to the members of the Board. Each listrict was represented except the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth. The division was as fol-Zorn said that he had told Reid that the men

First district, S. Seennd, 7: Third, 3: Fourth, 2: Fifth, 2: Saxth, 3: Seventh, 1: Eaghth, 5: Ninth, 11: Fighth, 2: Saxth, 3: Seventh, 1: Twelfth, 7: Thirteenth, 13: Fourteenth, 3: Fifteenth, 2: Sixteenth, 2: Seventeenth, 3: Fifteenth, 10: Nineteenth, 3: Twenty-hend, 4: Twenty-first, 1: Twenty-seventh, 2: Twenty-first, 1: Twenty-seventh, 3: Twenty-sixth, 2: Twenty-seventh, 3: Twenty-seventh The laborers assigned to elerical work, with the districts to which they were credited, were

as follows;

First Edstrict-Matthew Horzan, Hugh J. Lackey;
Second J. Therney, Tuled, Peter F. Monaghan; Lughth,
John Medowan; Natha, Joseph Crotty, James M. crowman, J. W. Hibbaccer, and Secretain P. Parker;
Twelfth, Wim J. Sexton, Seventeenth, James Duly;
Eighteenth, C. M. Filipot, Meanel Injekey Twentyirst, O. F. Farley; Twenty-second, Max Silberteen;
Twenty-thrid, Arthur F. Loger; Twenty-seventh,
Lobert Justice,
A. Arkinson, and Wim, Hamilton; Twenty-eighth,
lookert Justice.

t Butler. James R. Much, appointed for Emgineer Greene.

the secretary's office, who were appointed as laborers and transferred, are considered cellicient, and they will be retained if they mass a civil service examination. They are Daniel D. Berry and Robert Aram, appointed by ex-Commissioner Cram.

It came out yesterday that prominent representatives of the shipping interests in New York wrote to Mayor Strong on April 2 regarding the appointment of a successor to Commissioner Phelan, the sole remaining member of the Tammany Board. The two new Commissioners had been appointed a tew weeks when the letter was sent. It is signed by W. R. Grace & Co., R. Maitland Keracy, Gustav H. Sewab, Vernon H. Brown, A. Forget, J. M. Ceballos, Emil L. Boas, Charles R. Fint, and others, and says:

First 1. Bone, Charles A. First, and others, and says:

The appointments already made in this department give presence of the organization of a new Beard thoroughly on the three of the Privan eliministration now a admirably invariant set, but it is bosed respectfully urged that the Unit and remaining temperature that the property of the appointed about he a man increasingly conversable that and of large experience in maritime matters, familiar with shipping and its needs—one whom the alterphase community will recognize as fitted for the responsibilities of the other with experience in such matters connected with the commercial interests, and above all win the practical necessities of commerce. Such an appoint ment book inot be a matter of politics or paironage—the declarates of commerce require the appointment of math, efficient, and experienced shapping merchant and of no one other. The aelection of such a rach propagity will be entituded the welcomed as an one of intereased commercial prosperity to our greated city.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH. Brooklyn to Have State Inspectors-Names

A meeting of the State Board of Health was heid yesterday morning at the Murray Hill

The full Roard was present. The members are: Drs. T. Donohue, Cyrus Edson, S. E. Jones, Samuel Lewis, Owen Cassidy, State Engineer Adams, and Attorney-General Hancock. Dr.

Donobue was Chairman. A Brooklyn nelegation, consisting of Health Commissioner Emery, Dr. Boeckening, Chief Kenneth of the Board of Health, and Lawyer Van Cott, Counsel of the Department of Health, appeared. Dr. Emery said that it was deemed essential to the sanitary condition of Brooklyn and the neighboring districts of Newtown Creek and Long Island City that the State Board of Health should be represented there by inspectors invested with ample powers to repress musances, He said that the city was prepared to pay the salaries of such inspectors.

The Board desided to grant the request of the

The Board decided to grain the request of the Brooklyn delegation, who submitted the following names for inspectors: Joseph B. Taylor, for Newtown Creek; witham Laylor, for neat and shaughter house inspector; Gustave E. Boschenia, for milk inspector. The names were referred to the Committee on Contaglous Diseases. It was said that the meat inspector was to be appointed chiefly for duty in connection with the slaughter houses in Long Island City.

City.

After recers the Board held a special meeting to consider a memorial from residents of Mount Vernon and hast Chester asking relief from "a continual memor to the patide health and property interests caused by the emptying of the sewage of Mount Vernon into the water of Fast Chester Creek."

ings of the department. He said nothing that would incriminate himself. Further than that I cannot speak, because I have to testify before the Senate committee, but I have found him an honest man.

McCabe and La Grange were old friends. When the latter was made a Fire Commissioner McCabe called with him at Fire Headquarters and introduced him.

The funeral of the dead chief will be held on Sunday atternoon at I o'clock at the house. The Milholland Club, of which he was President, has been draped in black.

The Mayor Advised About Concert Halis.

An opinion was sent to Mayor Strong from the Corporation Counsel's office yesterday relating to the licensing of concert halls. It was prepared by Assistant Corporation Counsel Turner and is not to be made public at present.

POLICE BOARD'S POWERS.

Division of Opinion as to the New Civil Ser. vice Regulations.

Commissioner Andrews at vesterday's meeting of the Police Board called attention to the new civil service regulations, which, he said, members of the force from the rank of patrolman up for examination for promotion. Heretofore the Commissioners have always passed on the applications for promotion, and in cases where the applicant's record was lad his application was denied. Under the regulations of the Civil Service Board, members of the force are required to apply direct to the Civil Service Commissioners for promotion

President Martin thought that there was some doubt that patrolmen were included in the new regulation, as appointment to the position of roundsman had always been regarded as a of parasisman had always been regarded as a detail, and not a promotion.

The Corporation Counsel was asked for an ordinon as to whether an appointment to roundsman was to be considered a promotion.

On the recommendation of Commissioner Andrews the police boat Patrol will soon be placed on the dry dock to undergo repainting and repairs.

pairs.

Frank J. Meyer and Eugene A. Master-on, who were members of the lorce, and were dismissed by the Pottee Commissioners for neglect of duty and conduct unbecoming officers, have obtained from Judge Lawrence writs of certiorari to review the ease.

TENEMENT HOUSE BILL GOOD. So Says Superintendent Constable of the

Building Department. Mayor Strong received a letter vesterday from Stevenson Constable, Superintendent of Buildings, commending the Tenement House bill,

which the Mayor has approved. "I find," he says, "that the tenement house construction, as it has been carried on by builders in this city, is in gross violation of the law now on record; that most of the precautionary measures applied by law for the safety of the structures in case of fire have been ignored. Although I know it to be impossible to prevent speculation in buildings. I do not believe it is right to speculate in lives.

The bill which is now before you is in advance of anything we have yet had in tenement construction, and will allow the construction of tenements far safer and less liable to accident and loss of life in case of fire, at a cost of from \$500 to \$800 more than the present construction, if honestly carried out." ers in this city, is in gross violation of the law

spectors at \$1,460 a year: James E. Mahon, James J. Haley, John J. O'Rourke, William A. Rogers, and John E. McCann. The Collector also transferred the following storekeepers, at S1,400 a year, to be day customs inspectors; Rederick M. Casey, L. B. Hainton, Joseph P. Smith, William M. Churchill, and John J. Walsh. The Collector expects to transfer, promote, and appoint fifteen more day customs inspectors to day and Monday. Eventually he will appoint twenty-five more day inspectors, in compliance with the directions of Acting Secretary Hamilia.

Walton's Rubbish Crematory Smokes,

Plunger Walton's plant at the foot of East Third street for burning rubbish went into operation vesterday, and was inspected by the eration vesterday, and was inspected by the Street Cleaning Commissioner. It did not work quite satisfactorily. The smoke was not en-tirely eliminated in spite of the smoke-consum-ing contrivance, and it will probably be neces-sary to build an iron hood over the structure.

No Taxes on the Fine Arts Building. The Mayor approved yesterday the bill exempting the building of the American Institute empting the building of the American institute of Fine Arts in Fifty-seventh street from taxa-tion. No one opposed the bill, and Col. Strong told the artists who were present to advocate it, that it had his sanction before it was introduced in the Legislature. The bill will undoubtedly

The Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler is enrolled in

the list of 71,000 Brooklynites who are opposed to the Greater New York project. He says: "Brooklyn will never consent to be dragged at the cart-tail by a lot of real estate speculators and machine politicians. Woe to the Brooklyn iegislator who votes for the Lexow bill! He will never see Albany again."

PUSHING THE ALLISON BOOM. Iows Republicans Preparing to Beard the

Ohlo Men at Cleveland, DES MOINES, April 26.- The State Convention of the Iowa League of Republican Clubs was held here this afternoon, and plans were made to send a big delegation to carry the Allison Presidential boom to the National League Con vention at Cleveland. His name was cheered at every mention, and all the speakers took pains to mention it. The League Convention failed to pass any resolutions of a political nature. Three pass any resolutions of a political nature, Three hundred delegates were present. George B, Siewart of Fort Madison sounded the keynote of the Convention when he said:

"We will go from lowa to Cleveland to convince the Republican National League that if an Ohio man is to be the next candidate for President it shall be the Ohio man who has so long represented lowa in the United States Senate. The country is day by day turning more and more to William B. Allison as the Moses to lead it out of its troubles."

Made a Humpus at the Hotel Savoy.

A man who said he was Melville C. Crandell. 36 years old, no occupation, and living at 96 Lexington avenue, went to the Hotel Savoy early yesterday and lounged around the parlors carry yesterday and hounged around the pariors. The hotel detective kept an eye on the man, but nothing objectionable occurred until the evening, when he asked the cashier for a loan. He was told to get out, but he refused to go, whereupon the detective undertook to eject him. This was a more difficult undertaking than the officer bargained for, and it was only by the united efforts of four porters and the detective that they succeeded in getting him out. On the street a policeman placed Crandell under arrest.

Farewell Banquet to Mancinelli and Bey

The members of the Metropolitan Opera House orchestra gave a dinner in honor of Signors Mancinelli and Bevignani at the Hotel Nor manie last night. The two conductors will sail for Europe on La Champagne to-day, and Signor Mancinelli, who conducted at the opera last night, received an ovation between the first and second act of " Don Glovannt."

THE RAPID TRANSIT BILL.

THE HEARING BEFORE MAYOR STRONG ENDED.

Doubt Raised as to Whether Any One of the Rapid Transit Commissioners Would Put His Own Money Into the Scheme for Which an Extra \$5,000,000 of the City's Money Is Wanted-The Defence of the Commissioners - Expenditure Is Not Limited Except that the Legislature Must Make the Appropriations,

The second public hearing on the Hamilton bill, which calls for an appropriation of \$5,000, 000 extra for the construction of an underground rapid transit railroad in this city, took place before Mayor Strong yesterday afternoon. Almost all of the people who were present at Thursday's hearing were on hand again, and the north side contingent were reenforced by sev-

William R. Stalusby was the first to address the Mayor. He said that he came as a humble citizen to protest against the signing of the bill, and said that the application for \$5,000,000 additional money was but a taste of what was to

"A city should never go Into an enterpris which private capital rejects," he said. "Think of tearing up that magnificent thoroughfare, Broadway. It means the ruin of it, and all for something that can never be. This rapid transit is a phantasy of the mind. We don't need it, and are not suffering for the want of it.

"I doubt whether any of these Commissioners would put their own capital into their fine scheme. I'd like to give them a chance, any way. The whole thing is a piece of insanity. and I am amazed when I look into the soler faces of the men comprising this Commission and think what they want to do with the city. on the ground that it would take ten years to build it and cost at least \$75,000,000. He was against ruining Broadway, he said, and advised the extension of the elevated roads on the east and west sides of the city. That was the only true solution of the rapid transit problem, he

"In fifty years," he said, "no Mayor has had such a responsibility resting on his shoulders as you have to-day. I am here to add my protests to the others against the signing of this bill. The first estimate made of the cost of the road was \$35,000,000. Then a Board of experts reported that it couldn't be done under \$60,000,000, and finally another estimate was made of \$49,500,000. There are three estimates, all made by competent people. Which one are we

"It we have a road at all, it must extend from the Battery to the city line. It would be out-

rageous to build it otherwise. "If the Legislature has the right to grant the Commission \$5,000,000 over the original limit, i it has a right to grant it \$50,000,000 over it, and once we start in that direction there is no telling where we will stop. If the city wants rapid transit let it order an extension of the ele-

crancis M. Jeneks, Who spoke next, said that he was in favor of the bill, and asked the Mayor to make a ruling as to the line of argument that had been abouted by the speakers against it.

"I don't understand that we are here to discuss the relative merits of elevated and underground systems of rapid transit or the talk about the constitutionality of the bill your Honor has before you," he said. "I understand that we are to argue on the bill alone and to state our views on it."

"That's the idea exactly," said the Mayor, "and we can set through this hearing much quicker if the speakers will keep that in mind."

"The only other thing that I have to say," said Mr. Jeneks. "Is that it is the opinion of those I represent and of myself that the telephone and telegraph, companies should be obliged to pay rent to the city for the use of the chambers on either side of the road after it is hait."

past ten years, and then a Mr. Searon of Good Government Club F spoke at length in favor of the hall.

Alexander E. Orr was the next speaker.

"Mr. Hewitt claims that he is the father of this measure," he said. "In one sense he was, but I want to say that I have been in rapid transit from the first, too. I have a very high opinica of Mr. Hewitt, but when he says that a positive limit of \$50,000,000 was made by the original act he is the error. In proof of what I say, I will read a section of the act. It distinctly says that the cost of the road shall not exceed \$50,600,000 without the consent of the Legislature first had and obtained."

"Now the Commission arrived at a point where they thought it necessary for them to take advantage of this evident privilege. Mr. Hewitt says that we will ruin the city's credit if we get this bill approved, but he is mistaken. We will do no such thing. By our plan we will give the city the advantage of conduits along the read, and will also, in constructing the road, take care of all pipes underground at the present time.

"The people had every chance to argue this matter when the Commission held a public discussion. We harred nobody but Mr. Fuller, who has given us the benefit of his valuable information on the subject of rapid transit, over and over again until we didn't care to hear any more from him."

Mr. Orr said, in conclusion, that by refusing to

and over again until we didn't care to hear any more from him."

Mr. Orr said, in conclusion, that by refusing to sign the bill the Mayor would do a great injury to rapid transit and reflect discredit on the members of the Commission.

Lawyer A. B. Boardinan, counsel to the Commission, wound up the discussion by saying that, without the amendment, the city couldn't have rapid transit, and that unless the bill was approved the work of the Commission was at an end.

Mayor Strong will make known his decision regarding the bill in a few days. Canal Appointments.

ALBANY, April 26. Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge to-day gave out the following appointments of canal collectors; Collector at Albany, Charles D. W. Poole; at

West Troy, William A. Lenway; at Rome, G. R. Cornish; at Booneville, M. Trafforn; at Oswego, Alfred A. Wellington; at Waterford, Everett Alien of Round Lake; at Rochester, Ansel E Wright; at Whitehall, Frank Hotch-kiss. Massey Now Has Six Votes, DOVER, Del., April 26.-Another break took

place in the Senate contest to-day, when the

Massey men who recently went to Pennewill, re-

turned to their candidate. The Higgins and Addicks followers remain firm. Two ballots, the 192d and 193d, resulted: Higgins, 6; Ad-dicks, 6; Massey, 6; Pennewill, 1; Ridgeley, 8; Movements of Our War Vessels

WASHINGTON, April 26 .- The cruiser Minne polis left Kingston, Jamaica, last night for Norfolk, where she will be equipped as a flag-ship. The gunboat Machias arrived at Naga-saki yesterday. The Atlanta arrived at Key West to-day.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

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STATE CLUB QUARRELS.

Milhelland Wants an Anti-Plast Centre Wise, an Accounting for \$25 000.

Milholland's State Club, which was to rival the Union League Club as a political organization, became so weak that in February has when its landlord was threatening to evict it from the club house at 29 East Twenty-second street, a meeting was held providing for the club's dissolution and parting its affairs in the committee consisted of Dr. L. L. Seaman, Henry Piercy, Bernard Highn, John N. Drake, and Mr. Milholiand. The club has never been incorporated, and is only a copartnership, in which every member has as much to say as any other about disposing of the club property.

Mr. Milholland and his friends of the com mittee were desirous of getting control of the property for the purpose, it is said, of incorporating the State Club with a different membership. According to the story, they propose to have among the incorporators State Comptroller James A. Roberts of Euffalo, J. Sleat Fassett of Elmira, and Cornelius N. Bliss and William Brookfield of this city, and to make the State Club thus incorporated the head cefftre of

the anti-Plett machine in the State.

There is an element in the club which is opwithout owing a cent. Both of these demanded a voluntary liquidation of the club's affairs and the appointment of a receiver and the sale at public auction of club furniture and other property. Otto Irving Wise and John Stiebling are two of the leaders of this opposition to Mr. Milliodland. Wise at one time wanted Milholland to account for romething like \$25,000, which, Wise alleges, Milholland collected in 1894. Milholland and his commel held several conferences with Wise, and that gentleman, on the advice of some of his friends, retrained from bringing his action for an accounting. All the papers in the sun were drawn, however, and the action will be brought this morning, according to Mr. Wise.

Last night at a meeting called by Milholland's committee, and restricted to persons who were members on Feb. 20 last, said to number eighty, fitty-one persons were present. A resolution was massed instructing the committee to sell everything in sight, in paccels or as a whole, and at public or privatesale, and pay the chiefs debis as far as possible.

Wise objected in vain. After the resolution was adopted members were requested to sign it, and it was stated that it would be necessary to get three-quarters of the actual members of the club, or sixty men, according to Milholland's figures, to affix their signatures. Seven of those present refused to sign, including Wise and Stiebling and William C. Grabam of the Sixth Assembly district. After the neeting Mr. Wise said:

"That committee will be enjoined from selltwo of the leaders of this opposition to Mr. Mil-helland. Wise at one time wanted Milholland

seems to have been solved. The moths were brought to this country twenty-three years ago by Prof. Trouvelot, a naturalist, astronomer

and artist, then at Harvard University. He

with the slikworm a hardy specimen of silk

spinning worm which would thrive in a tem perate climate. Letters have been sent frequently to Prof. Trouvelot, who is now believed to be living in Paris, but he has not answered them, and the State Board of Agriculture has been in ignorance as to how the pest secured its freedom. A few days ago Prof. Forbush, the ornithologist of the State Board, learned what appeared to be the true version of the escape of the moth.

Prof. Trouvelot had several of the moths under a tent or netting lastened to a tree for cultivating purposes, and thought that they were secure. In this supposition he erred, and the error is likely to cost Massachusetts perhaps a \$1,000,000. One night, during a violent storm, the netting was forn from its fastenings and the insects scattered on the ground and adjacent trees and shrubbery in Medford.

The infested area now comprises more than 200 square inlies. The Legislature will doubtless pass to be engosed the oill appropriations \$150,000 for the work this year, and the Gynsy Moth Commission is making active preparations for renewing the work which was suspended owing to lack of funds. State Board of Agriculture has been in ignor-

The Crew of an American Vessel Rescued Washington, April 26.-Consul Eckford at Kingston, Jamaica, reports to the State Department the arrival at that port on March 20 of the steamer Regulus, from New York, having on board the crew of the American schooner Frank Pratt, Lee, of Philadelphia, abandoned at sea thirty-nine miles east of Charleston, S. C., March 24. The schooner, laden with phesphate, was on a passage from Charleston to Weymouth, Mass., when she choountered a terrific gale of Cape Lookout, N. C., March 13. After drifting about for nine days she was hailed by the Regu-lus, which took the crew aboard.

Bibley to Open His Campaign in California Washington, April 26.—Mr. Sibley will leave his home in Pennsylvania to-morri w for California to open his campaign as the nominer of the new silver party for the Presidency. Extensive preparations have been made for his reception, and he will address meetings at a number of places along the Pacific coast. Sensior Stewart is arranging his business affairs so that he can join Mr. Sibley without delay.

NINE VACANCIES ON MAY 1.

MAYOR STRONG HAS IMPORTANT COMMISSIONERSHIPS TO FILL.

Terms of light Commissioners Expire, of Whom Four Are to Be Succeeded by New Men-Andrew D. Parker May Be a Police Commissioner - Who Will Ba

Next President of the Bealth Board? The fact that the New York City Consolidation act provides specific terms of office for the several heads of municipal departments seems to have been lost sight of since the law permitting the Mayor to remove any Commissioner at will has been in force. The Power of Removal bill did not change the city charter in this regard, and Mayor Strong will have eight im-portant appointments to make on Wednesday next by reason of the expiration of the term of

office of the incumbents. The men whose terms expire at that time are President James J. Martin of the Police Board. Fire Commissioner S. Howland Robbins, Dock Commissioner Einstein, Charities Commissioner Robert J. Wright, President Charles Wilson of the Health Board, Park Commissioners James posed to this, and still another element which | A. Rootevelt and David H. King, Jr., and Tax would be glad to get out of the copartnership | Commissioner Joseph Blumenthal. Besides these, Dock Commissioner Phelan has been

asked to resign on May 1. It is very likely that, should they care to continue in office, the Mayor will reappoint his own appointees, Messrs, Einstein, Wright, Roosevelt, and King. It is understood to be equally certain that the others, who were appointees of a Tammany Mayor, will be replaced. The successor to Commissioner Martin, it is said, has already been selected, as have the two

and an eight to go and the consideration is beliefly all the control of the city and the consideration of the city and the city a

Present indications are that Admiral Henry Erben will succeed Dock Commissioner Phelan.

IS THE NEGRO DYING OUT? Statistics from a Sout's Carolina Physician to Show that He Is.

hoped to produce by crossing the gypsy moth COLUMBIA, S. C., April 26.-At the meeting to-night of the South Carolina State Medical Association, Dr. P. G. De Saussure read a paper on the future of the negro in the United States. He said the race is dying out. He quoted from He said the race is dying out. He quoted from statistics obtained from the Charleston Health Officer, in the seven years extending from 1880-87 inclusive, the average colored nonalation of the city was 28.730; deaths, 8,632; births, 6,309, Among the whites, in about the same number of population, the deaths were 3,855; births, 3,854. The seven years from 1887 to 1894, inclusive, gave the following as to the negro population: Deaths, 9,604; births, 6,701.

These tables, the Doctor said, show that the negro is dying out, and the increase of metropolitan population among the race is due to migration solely.

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.'S DEBTS. The Receivers Had No Hand in the 75 Per

Cent. Offer to Creditors. Concerning the announcement yesterday that the executors of the estate of E. S. Jaffray & Co. will purchase claims against the firm for 75 cents on the dollar, the receivers sent this out resterday:
"The receivers of E. S. Jaffray & Co. are not responsible in any way for the circulars sent to creditors, and had no knowledge of them until after their issue. They are proceeding in the orderly course of business to sell the merchandise and to collect the debts due the concern, and expect to declars a substantial divided within a short time."

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British Medical Journal.